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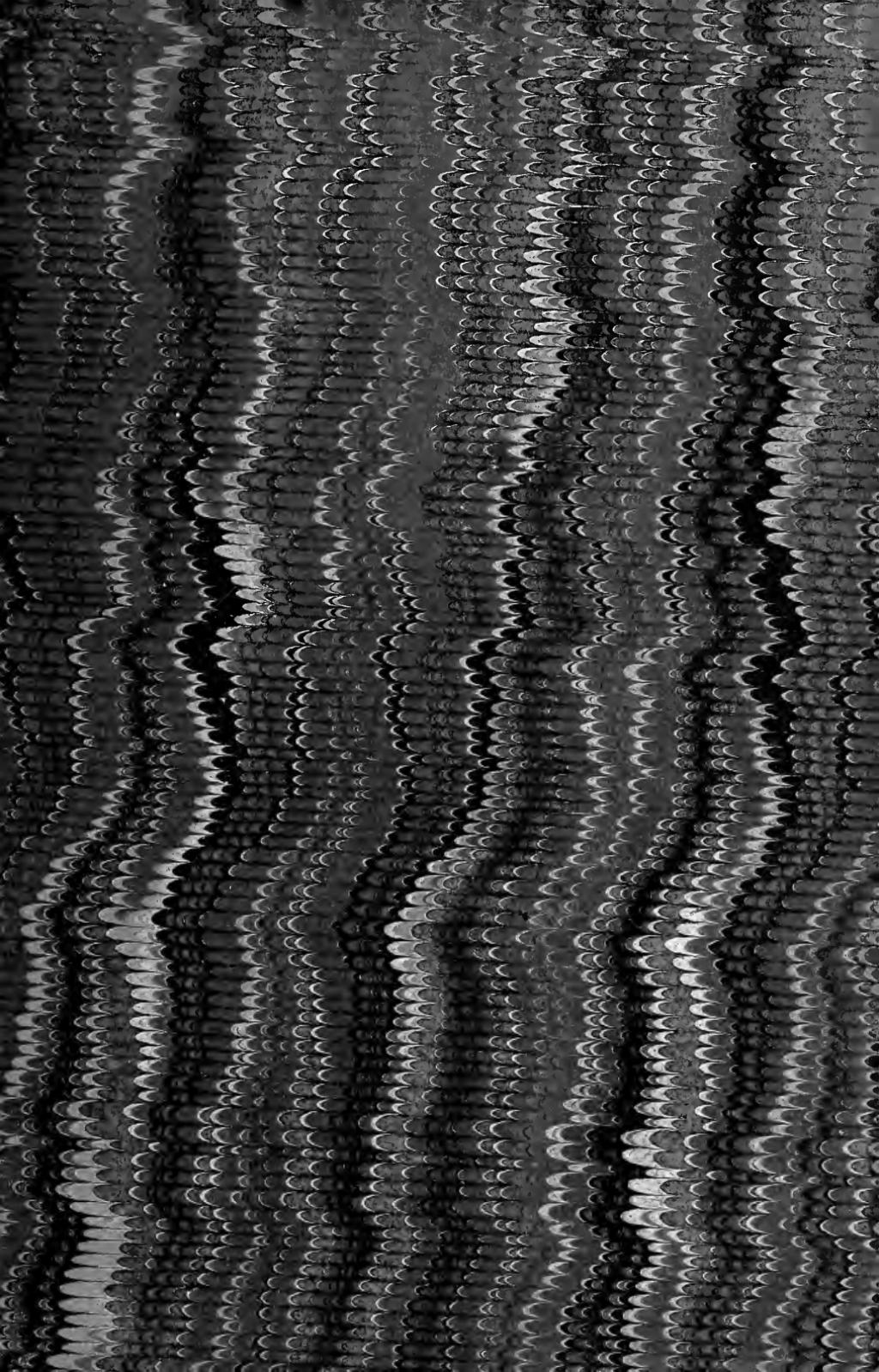
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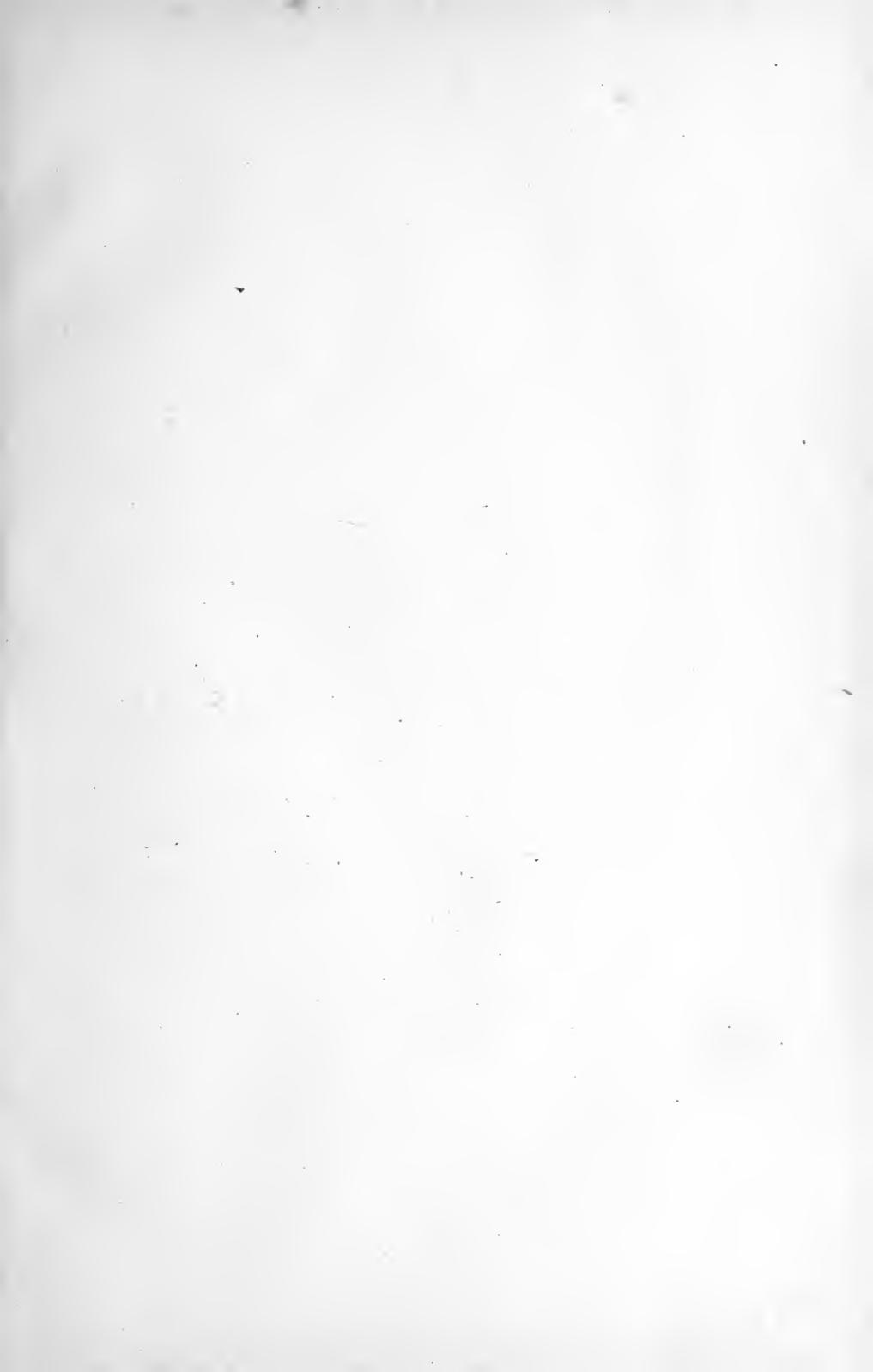
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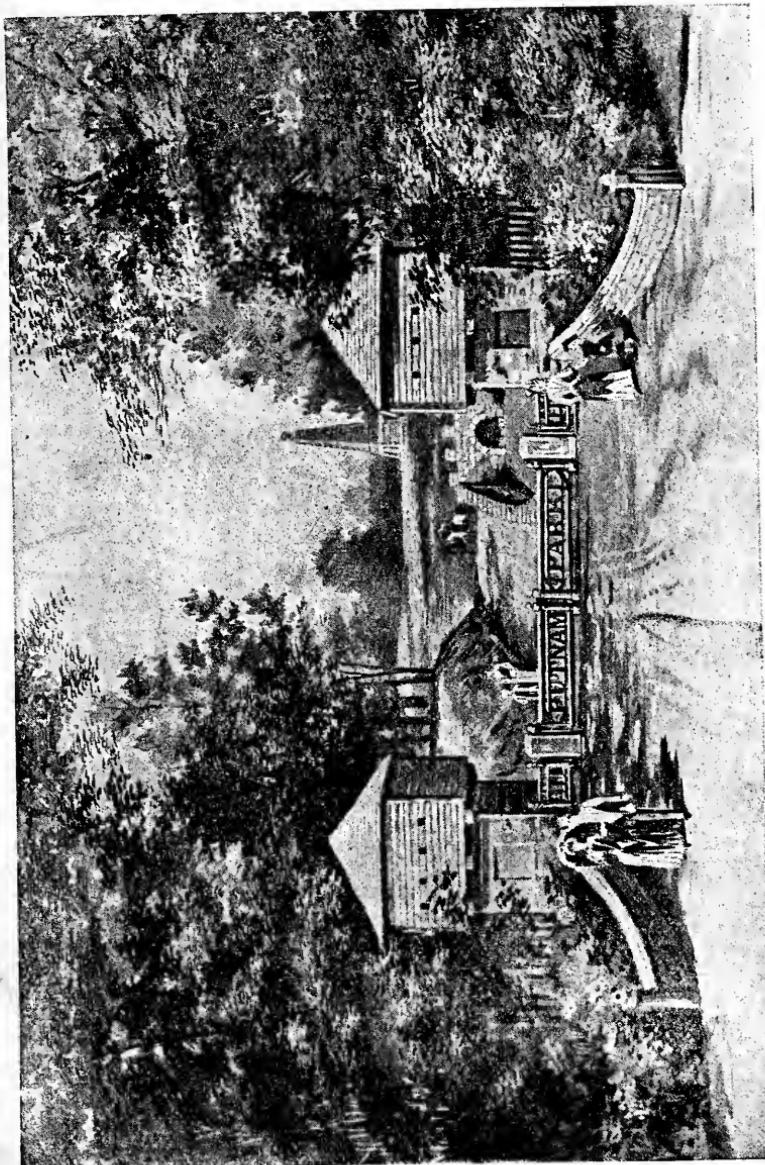




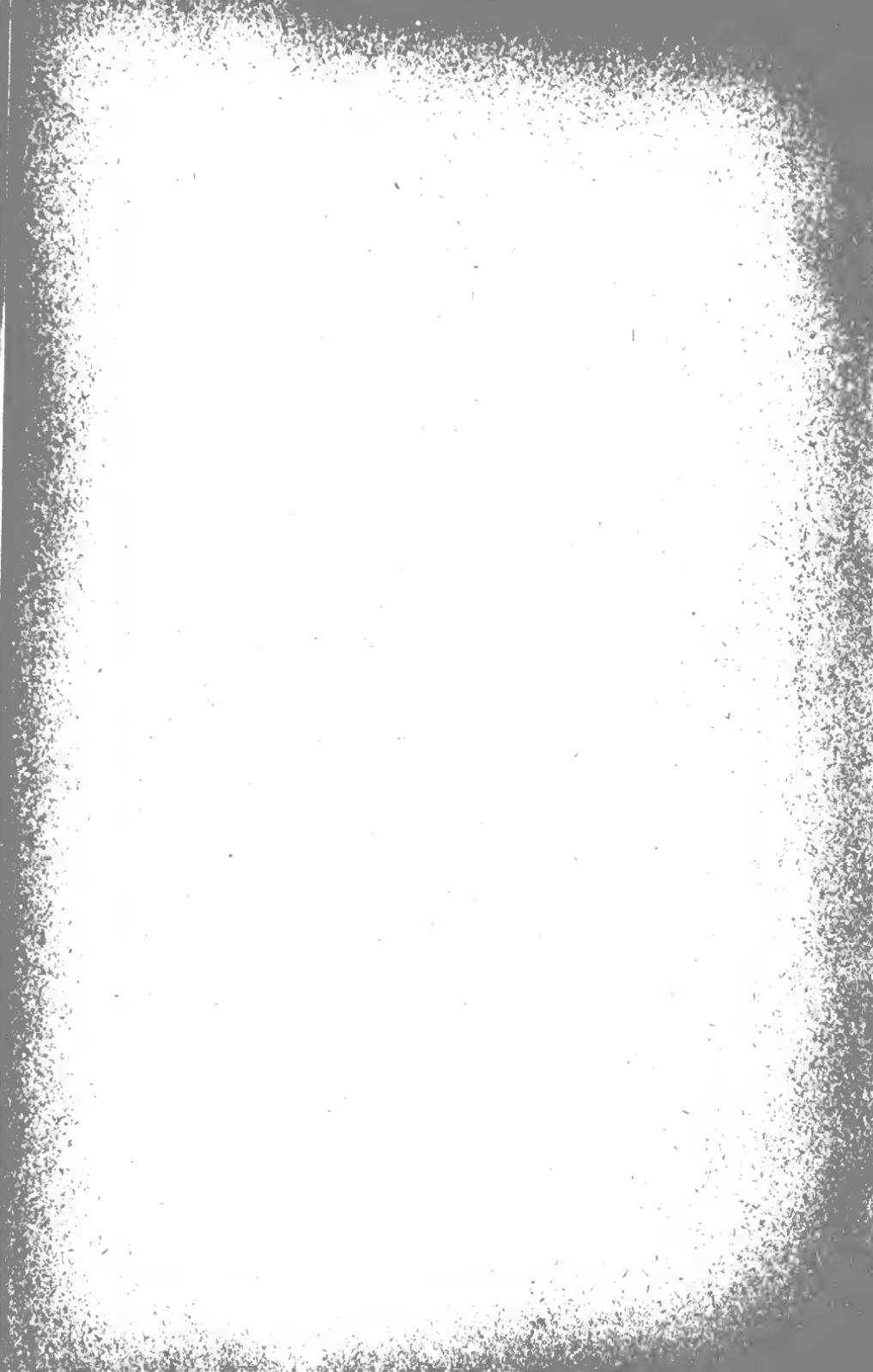




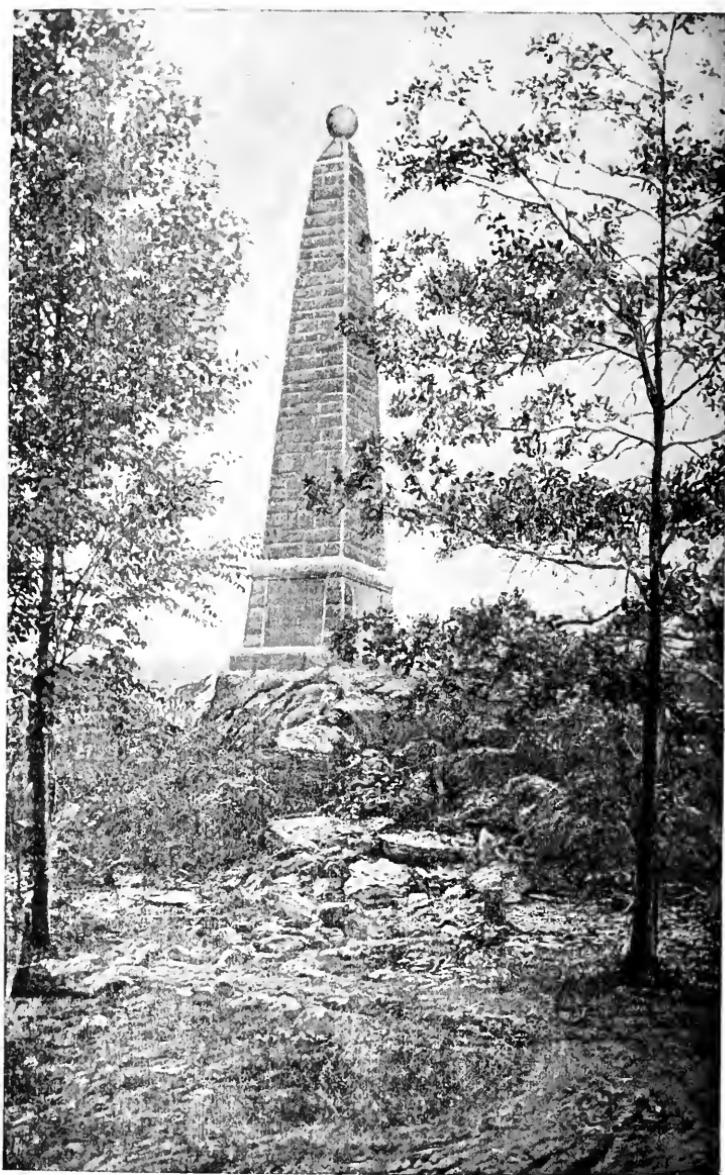
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Ye Israel Putnam Winter Quarters.
Redding, Connecticut.







MONUMENT AND FIRE PLACE.

GUIDE

—TO—

PUTNAM MEMORIAL CAMP,

—WITH A—

COMPLETE HISTORY

—OF THE—

ENCAMPMENT, INCIDENTS, ORGANIZATION OF
THE BRIGADES, ITINERARY, &c.

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DEDICATED TO
THE
SONS AND DAUGHTERS
OF THE
REVOLUTION.



INTRODUCTORY.

ON THE sitting of the Connecticut Legislature in January, 1887, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved by this Assembly, that a committee consisting of one Senator and four Representatives be appointed to investigate and report at once on the practicability and desirability of obtaining for the state the old Israel Putnam Camp Grounds in the town of Redding, on which traces of said encampment still exist, and the erecting thereon of a suitable monument or memorial.

The resolution passed, and Senator Cole of Bethel, Messrs. Bartram of Sharon, Gorham of Redding, Wessells of Litchfield, and Barbour of Branford, of the House, were appointed a committee to visit the grounds and report. Early in February this committee, accompanied by a number of interested members, proceeded to Redding. They were met at the station by a delegation of citizens of Redding and escorted to the winter quarters which they inspected. To this committee, by request, Mr. Charles B. Todd presented a plan for the lay out of the grounds, which we take from an article on the winter quarters in the New York *Evening Post* of that date, and which was widely copied by State papers.

It is not proposed to erect a pleasure park, but a memorial. The men it is designed to commemorate were strong, rugged, simple. Its leading features, therefore, should be of similar character and of such an historical and antiquarian cast as to direct the thought to the men and times it commemorates. The rugged natural features in which the proposed site abounds should be retained. I would throw over the brooks arched stone bridges with stone parapets

such as the troops marched over in their campaigns through the Hudson valley. The heaps of stone marking the limits of the encampment should be left undisturbed as one of the most interesting features of the place. One might be reconstructed and shown as it was while in use. A summer house on the crag guarding the entrance, might be reared in the form of an ancient block-house, like those in storming or defending, which Putnam and his rangers learned the art of war. Such a structure, at this day, would be an historical curiosity. I know of but two in the world—one on Sugar Island, at the mouth of the Detroit River, and another at Mackinac Island, in the Straits of Mackinaw. For the monument I would suggest a cairn of stones from the neighboring limestone quarry, to be surmounted by a pyramidal monolith of granite, ten feet high, each of its four faces bearing an inscription as follows:

For the north face:

On this spot, and on two others situated one and two miles to the westward respectively, Gen. Putnam's division of the Continental Army, encamped during the severe winter of 1778-9, enduring untold privations, in the belief that their sufferings would inure to the benefit and happiness of future millions.

On the reverse:

The men of '76,
who suffered here.

To preserve their memory so long as time endures, the State of Connecticut has acquired these grounds and erected this monument, A. D. 1887.

On the east face the names of the division and brigade commanders; on the west an extract from Putnam's address, slightly changed.

All the world is full of their praises,
Posterity stands astonished at their deeds.

This plan, modified as to details, has since been followed in the lay out of the Camp. The Special Committee, on February 9th, submitted the following report:

Your Committee * * * visited the site on February 3d, and found it to be a sloping hillside facing the east, diversified with crags and plateaus and forming the west wall of the valley of Little River, an affluent of the Saugatuck. The ground is two miles from Bethel, the nearest railroad station, and five from Danbury, at which point railroads from all parts of the state converge. A fine forest covers the greater part of the site; brooks flow through it falling in cascades over the crags, and the general situation is commanding and delightful.

The heaps of stone marking the site of the log huts in which the brigades were quartered, are forty-five in number and are arranged opposite each other in long, parallel rows defining an avenue some ten yards wide and five hundred feet in length. These, with others scattered among the crags, admirably define the limits of the encampment, and form one of the best preserved and most interesting relics of the Revolution to be found in the State, if not in the Country. It was here that Putnam and his brigades wintered in 1778-9.

The owner of the site, Aaron Treadwell, offers to donate so much land as the State shall decide to take for the purpose of preserving intact forever the old Camp Ground, and for erecting thereon, a suitable memorial. Your Committee would recommend the acceptance of the offer of Aaron Treadwell as a gift to the State, and the appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars for the erection of a suitable memorial thereon. They, also, recommend the appointment of a Committee of four, by his Excellency, the Governor, to receive, for the State, a deed of said site, and for the laying out of the grounds and the erection of a memorial.

A resolution, embodying these recommendations, was passed on April 21st.

The committee appointed by Governor Lounsbury, in accordance with the resolution, comprised Hons. Samuel B. Gorham, of Redding, and Isaac N. Bartram, of Sharon, Messrs. Charles B. Todd and Aaron Treadwell of Redding. This Committee caused to be erected during the summer of 1888 the present monument. It was apparent, however,

that the tract of twelve acres which had been presented by Mr. Treadwell, very inadequately preserved the autonomy of the former camp. The line of barracks originally extended through the adjoining fields North nearly a quarter of a mile, and to bring the limits of the former winter quarters entirely within the control of the State, Mr. O. B. Jennings, of Fairfield, purchased the Read property on the north for five hundred dollars, and generously donated it to the State.

The whole tract now comprised thirty-two acres, and needed to be fenced and made accessible by means of roads, walks, etc. Messrs. Hull & Palmer, engineers of Bridgeport, were accordingly employed by the committee to make a topographical survey and map, and prepare a plan or lay out. This plan, with the engineer's estimate of cost, etc., was submitted to the Connecticut Legislature of 1889, at an early date, and a Joint Select Committee of one senator and six representatives was raised to proceed to Redding, view the monument and grounds, and report. This Committee, consisting of Senator Bartram, of Sharon, Representatives Sharp, of Pomfret, Miller, of Redding, Day, of Brooklyn, Chichester, of Wilton, Burlingame, of Canterbury, and Sunderland of Danbury, visited the Camp early in February, 1889, and were again hospitably received and entertained by the citizens of Redding. They reported in favor of the whole amount called for in the engineer's estimate—\$20,608.55, and an act appropriating this amount passed both Houses and was signed by Governor Bulkley, June 19, 1889. A commission of seven persons "to be appointed by the Governor," had previously been created, and had been authorized "to accept on behalf of the State any gifts of real estate or money which might be offered to the State, * * and to take charge of the Camp Ground until August 1, 1891, or until their successors were appointed." Section 2d authorized the commission "to cause said Camp Ground to

be fenced and otherwise suitably improved as they should deem meet and proper, provided they did not exceed the amount of money that might be given, together with the amount appropriated by the State therefor, including pay for their own services."

"Said commission to report in full their doings, and the amount by them expended to the next general assembly."

Under the second act, Governor Bulkley appointed the following gentlemen as commissioners: Isaac N. Bartram of Sharon, Charles B. Todd of Redding, Oliver B. Jennings of Fairfield, Clement A. Sharp of Pomfret, Oland H. Blanchard of Hartford, Samuel S. Ambler of Bethel, and James E. Miller of Redding.

The work of restoring the winter quarters and of laying out the grounds was begun by this commission in July, 1889, and completed in the autumn of 1890. The total area of the present Park is thirty-nine acres.



I.

THE PUTNAM WINTER QUARTERS.

PEFORE beginning his tour of the Camp, the visitor will wish to know something of its history, for rock and crag, tree, bush, and brook possess additional interest when the glamour of heroism and patriotic self-sacrifice is thrown upon them. Our winter quarters possess this patriotic and historic interest.

The autumn of 1778, was one of the dark esthours of the Revolution. The army had accomplished almost nothing that summer. It had failed to hold the Jerseys, the Hudson. The enemy entrenched in New York was bold and aggressive, particularly so along the coast of Connecticut, toward which sturdy little state as the hot bed of rebellion he owed a special grudge. The Continental Army was unpaid, ill fed, half clad, but must be held together during the long, dreary winter approaching, that it might be in condition to take the field again when spring opened. The site for the winter cantonment became an important question, and was long and anxiously debated. Many of the general officers were for staying where they were in the Highlands. Putnam pronounced in favor of some central location in western Connecticut where they could protect both the Sound and the Hudson, and especially Danbury, which was a supply station, and which had been taken and burnt by the enemy the year previous. General Heath's brigade had been on guard in Danbury during this summer of 1778, and while visiting him Putnam had no doubt discovered the three sheltered valleys formed by the Saugatuck and its tributaries

which lie along the border line of what was then Danbury (now Bethel) and Redding. These valleys open to the south, are warm, sunny, well watered, about equidistant—seventeen miles—from Stratford on the east and Norwalk on the west, were well wooded in that day, and so defended by dominating hills and crags, that a handful could hold them against an army. They were but three days march from the Highlands.

It was decided to quarter the army in Redding. Putnam and a corps of “artificers” preceding the main body by some weeks, laid out three camps in the valleys mentioned, and had the log huts which were to shelter the soldiers well advanced ere the main body arrived.

The form of the three camps was identical, all being laid out on a meridian line, with two, and in places, four rows of barracks placed parallel to each other. These barracks, like those at Valley Forge, were built of logs, notched at the corners, and chinked with mortar, with a capacious stone chimney at one gable end. They were 12 feet wide by 16 long and accommodated twelve privates, or eight officers. Within were three or four bunks filled with straw, affixed to the sides, and the house-keeping equipment which the regulations of the State, and of Congress allowed the soldier. It appears by the “order book” of Lieut. Samuel Richards, paymaster in Col. Wylly’s Connecticut regiment, that the army began its march from Fredericksburg, in the Highlands, October 23, 1778. The following extracts show the order of march:

HEADQUARTERS, October 22, 1778.

Nixon’s, Parson’s and Huntington’s Brigades are to march tomorrow morning at 7 o’clock from the line under the command of Major General McDougal.

Orders of March:

General Nixon’s Brigade leads, Huntington’s follows, Parson’s brings up the rear. Commanding Officers of Corps will be answerable for the conduct of their men while on the

march. Artillery to march in centre of each brigade—the baggage of General Officers to march in rear of the troops, the other baggage will march in the same order. Forage and Commissary wagons in the rear of the whole.

This detachment came down the Housatonic valley as appears by the next order dated at New Milford, October 26, 1778.

His excellency, the Commander-in-chief, has directed the troops to remain here till further orders, and be in readiness to march at the shortest notice, as circumstances shall require. While the division is reposed, two days bread will be on store continually baked.

They remained there at least nine days as appears by the following curious order :

NEW MILFORD, November 5, 1778.

The honorable, the Continental Congress, having on the 12th of October passed a resolution to discourage profaneness in the army; It is inserted in this division for the information of officers, and General McDougall hopes for their aid and countenance in discouraging and suppressing a vice so dishonorable to human nature, to the commission of which there is no temptation enough.

The Division was safely in camp by November 14th, however, as appears by the following order dated Camp 2d Hill, November 14, 1778 :

The General, having obtained permission of the Commander-in-Chief to be absent a few days from the division, the command will devolve upon Brigadier-General Huntington. General McDougall is happy that it falls upon a gentleman in whose care for and attention to the troops he has the utmost confidence. The Orders will be issued, as usual, at the Headquarters of the division.

This "2d Hill" was, without doubt, the middle camp on the side of the hill below the residence of the late Sherlock Todd. The general officers were quartered in the farm houses in the vicinity of the Camps. Putnam on Umpawaug Hill. McDougall in a house then standing on the site nearly opposite the residence of the late Sherlock Todd. General Parsons on Redding Ridge, in the house of Lieut. Stephen Betts, and nearly opposite the residence of Squire Heron, a famous tory of that day.

Some facts regarding the strength, morals and organization of this army will be of interest in this connection.

Col. Humphrey tells us that it was the whole right wing of the Continental Army, which had rendezvoused at White Plains that summer, thence marched to Fredericksburg, and thence to Redding, leaving detachments to garrison the Highlands. Major-General Israel Putnam was Commander-in-Chief; Major-General Alexander McDougall, Division Commander; Brigadier-General John Nixon, Commanding the first Continental brigade; Brigadier-General Jedediah Huntington, Commanding the second Continental brigade; Brigadier-General Samuel Parsons, Commanding the third Continental brigade; Brigadier-General Enoch Poor, Commanding a brigade of the New Hampshire line; Colonel Moses Hazen, Commanding a corps of infantry, and General Sheldon, Commanding a corps of cavalry. It would be interesting to know precisely how many men were encamped here, but it is difficult to fix the exact number. Col. Humphrey says, that in this summer of 1778, three armies were mobilized at White Plains, forming the right wing of the Grand Army; that it contained sixty regiments of foot, in fifteen brigades; four batteries of artillery; four regiments of horse, and several corps of State troops. Not all of this army came to Redding, as before remarked, but from the extent of the three camps, it is evident that a large portion of it was encamped here.

Before telling how this great body was organized, officered and controlled, it will be proper to sketch briefly the Commanders. With the history and exploits of General Putnam every school boy is familiar. The quaint old colonial house at Danvers, Mass., where he was born, is still standing. The incidents of the wolf den, of the powder magazine at Fort Edward, his gallantry at Bunker Hill and on many revolutionary fields are twice-told tales and need not be recounted here.

General Alexander McDougall, the second in command, was a native of Scotland, having been born in the Island of Islay, in 1731. He settled when quite young in New York city, and when the contest between England and the Colonies began espoused warmly the patriot cause. He was appointed June 30, 1776, Colonel of the first regiment raised for the war in New York city. From this time his promotion was rapid. He was made Brigadier General August 9th of the same summer; Major General, October 20, 1777, and with his command was in the Battle of White Plains, White Marsh, and Germantown. He had been in command of the Highlands during this summer of 1778. In 1780 he was a delegate from New York to the Continental Congress. He died in New York, June 8, 1786.

John Nixon, senior Commander of the Connecticut Brigades, was born in Philadelphia, in 1733, his father being a well-to-do ship merchant there. He was port warden of Philadelphia in 1766. An ardent patriot he early opposed the tyranny of King George, and in 1776 was commissioned Colonel of a Philadelphia regiment to succeed John Cadwallader, who was made Brigadier General. He served with distinction in the battle of Princeton, and suffered with Washington at Valley Forge.

Jedediah Huntington was a native of Norwich, Connecticut, a merchant and graduate of Harvard College. He entered the army as Colonel at the beginning of the war,

and gained the distinction of having served under every general officer in the Revolution, except Stark.

Samuel H. Parsons was born in Lyme, Connecticut, May 14, 1737, and was the son of the distinguished clergyman, Rev. John Parsons. He was an able lawyer, and at the opening of the war was King's Attorney for New London County, which office he resigned to enter the patriot army. He originated the design of seizing Ticonderoga; was commissioned Colonel of the 6th Connecticut Regiment, April 26, 1775, and Brigadier General in the Continental Army by Congress in August, 1776. He won the perfect confidence of Washington, and there is evidence that he was employed by him on secret service to discover the designs of Sir Henry Clinton. During this winter through Squire Heron, an ostensible loyalist of Redding Ridge, he carried on a correspondence with Clinton, undoubtedly with the knowledge of Washington and Putnam. Heron being to Clinton a bitter tory, but in reality a friend to the colonies. After the war General Parsons was a prominent figure in the settlement of Ohio.

General Enoch Poor, Commander of the New Hampshire Line, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, June 21, 1736. After the battle of Lexington he raised three regiments in New Hampshire, and took command of one. Congress in February, 1777, commissioned him Brigadier General. He had served with honor in the campaign against Burgoyne the summer previous, having led the attack at Saratoga, and had been present at the Battle of Monmouth in this summer of 1778. He died in Camp, near Hackensack, the year after leaving Redding, 1780, and was buried with military honors.

Let us next consider the regiments encamped here and learn what we can of their formation, discipline, dress, accoutrements, and the routine of life at the camp. Sheldon's and Hazen's corps seem to have been all the Continentals

here, the rest being "state troops" of Connecticut and New Hampshire.*

Both classes, state and continental, were, however, modeled largely on the plan of the old militia system of the Colonies, and had been largely recruited from that source. The militia system of Connecticut, just prior to the Revolution, was one of the most perfect and effective ever devised.

The bloody French and Indian Wars from 1745, down, had been her school and drill master. Let us study this system briefly. It was organized in 1739, with the Governor as Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief. Thirteen regiments were formed at that time from the "train bands," the first militia unit, each commanded by a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, who were commissioned by the Governor. A regiment might also include a troop of horse. There was an annual "muster of arms" on the first Monday of May, several "company" trainings a year, and a "regimental muster" once in four years. In 1756 two "company reviews" were instituted to be held yearly on the 1st of May and 1st of October. In 1767 the Fourteenth Regiment was formed of Cornwall, Sharon, Salisbury, Canaan and Norfolk. In 1769, the Fifteenth was formed of Farmington, Harwinton and New Hartford. In 1771 the Sixteenth, of Danbury, Ridgefield, Newtown and New Fairfield. In 1774 the Seventeenth, of Litchfield, Goshen, Torrington and Winchester, and the Eighteenth, of Simsbury, New Hartford, Hartland, Barkhamsted and Colebrook. In October to meet the coming storm, four additional regiments were formed. The Nineteenth, from East Windsor, Enfield, Bolton and that part of Hartford east of Connecticut River. The Twentieth, from the military companies of Norwich. The Twenty-first, from Plainfield, Canton, Voluntown, and the South Com-

*State troops were not regularly mustered in, but were lent Washington by their respective states when a special danger threatened, or for a certain purpose. They were usually under the orders of the Governor and Council of their states.

pany of Killingly; and the Twenty-second, of Tolland, Somers, Stafford, Willington and Union. In May, 1776, two more regiments were formed, one in Westmoreland County in Pennsylvania, then a part of Connecticut, and the other in Middletown and Chatham. Later, in 1776, the Twenty-fifth was formed of East Haddam, Colchester and the Society of Marlborough, while the cavalry troops were organized into five regiments of light horse. So that as the struggle opened, Connecticut had twenty-five regiments of foot and five of horse, armed, officered, and to some extent drilled, that could be called to her defence. All males between sixteen and fifty were liable to serve in these regiments. Not a few of the men were veterans seasoned in the French and Indian wars. The Assembly of 1776, mobilized this force into six brigades, appointed a Brigadier-General for each brigade, and two Major-Generals to command the whole. There were then 26,000 men in the colony capable of bearing arms; 1,000 of them beyond the Delaware. These men served in the Continental army in two ways—as enlisted men when they left the state service and were known as continental or regular soldiers, and as militia ordered by the Governor or Assembly to some threatened point, when they were known as state troops. In August, 1776, for instance, Governor Trumbull ordered all the militia west of the Connecticut River—14 regiments—to march to the defence of New York.

The Continental service was modeled much after that of Connecticut. The main difference between the continental and the militiaman was, that the former took an oath “to be true to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers, whatsoever, and to observe and obey all orders of the Continental Congress, and the orders of the General and officers set over me by them,” while the state troops swore fealty to their State only. Congress, July 18, 1775, provided that the

company should comprise a captain, two lieutenants, an ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, a clerk, drummer, fifer and sixty-eight privates. Connecticut at its October session made the same provision, although before that time the State companies had consisted of one hundred men.

The camp equipment of the militia, provided the full quota had been maintained, seems to have been sufficiently liberal. An order of 1775, enumerates, "90 marques or officer's tents, 500 private tents, cloth for 48 tents, and for 500 tents, 1,092 iron pots of 10 quarts each—if not pots then tin kettles; 1,098 pails, 2 brass kettles of 10 gallons each for each company, 2,500 wooden bowls, 4 frying pans per company, 6,000 quart rumlets, 60 drums, 120 fifes, 1 standard for each regiment, a medicine chest and apparatus not to exceed £40 in cost, a set of surgical instruments for the corps, 70 books in quarto of one quire each, 2 reams of writing paper, 10 of cartridge paper, 1 eart for each company, etc."

The Continental soldier had to furnish himself with a good musket, carrying an ounce ball, a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush, cutting sword or tomahawk, cartridge box containing twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints and a knapsack. Each man was also to provide himself with one pound good powder and four pounds of balls. The rations of the militia were also sufficiently liberal, provided they could have secured them— $\frac{3}{4}$ pound of pork, or one pound beef, 1 pound bread or flour, 3 pints beer Friday, beef fresh two days in the week, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint rice or pint of meal, 6 ounces butter, 3 pints peas per week, a gill of rum per day when on fatigue, *and no other time*. Milk, molasses, candles, soap, vinegar, coffee, chocolate, sugar, tobacco, onions in season, and vegetables at the discretion of the field-officers are mentioned. The pay of officers and men was as follows: Major General, £20 per month; Brigadier General, £17; Colonel, £15; Lieutenant-Colonel, £12; Major, £10; Chaplain, £6; Lieutenant, £4; Ensign,

£3; Adjutant, £5, 10s. Quarter master, £3; Surgeon, £7 10s; Surgeon's mate, £4; Sergeant, £2, 8s; Corporal, £2, 4s; fifer and drummer, £2, 4s; private £2. If they found their own arms £10 for use of the latter. The musket prescribed by Connecticut must have a barrel 3 feet 10 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch bore, bayonet blade 14 inches long, iron ramrod, good lock and stock well mounted with brass, and the name of the maker on it. 1s 6d, was given each man who supplied himself with 3 pounds of balls, 3s for a pound of powder, and 3d for six flints; otherwise they were supplied out of the Colony stock.

By November 14th, as remarked the troops were all safely ensconced in winter quarters. A few days after, with a terrible northeast snow-storm, winter set in—one of the longest and severest ever known in this region. The mercury sank to its lowest level, and the snow was so deep that all surface landmarks were obliterated, and people traveled in their sledges at will without regard to highways or fences. The poor soldiers, half clad, ill supplied with blankets, camp equipage, food and medicine, and housed in rude log huts, suffered terribly. Tales of the destitution of those times are still current in the town, having been handed down from father to son.

We have no account of the destitution at Putnam Camp from the diarists of the period, but from what has been recorded of other winter quarters, we infer that it was bitter in the extreme. Putnam, wrote to Washington the spring before, as follows: "Dubois Regiment is unfit to be ordered on duty, there being not one blanket in the regiment. Very few have either a shoe or a shirt, and most of them have neither stockings, breeches nor overalls. Several companies of enlisted artificers are in the same situation and unable to work in the field."

Dr. Thatcher, in his diary, kept at Valley Forge the winter before, adds to the picture:

Thousands are without blankets and keep themselves from freezing by standing all night over the camp fires. Their foot prints on the frozen ground are marked in blood from their naked feet. For two or three weeks, in succession, the men were on half allowance, now without bread for four or five days, and again without beef or pork. A foreign visitor, walking through the camp, heard plaintive voices within the huts, saying "no pay, no clothes, no provisions, no rum," and whenever he saw a miserable being flitting from one hut to another, his nakedness was covered only by a dirty blanket.



(LOG BARRACK RESTORED.)

Washington, in his letters to Congress, also refers in affecting terms, to the sad condition of the men in winter quarters.

At Lebanon and in Hartford, pitying, large hearted Governor Trumbull was making the utmost effort to succor the distressed troops, in which, he was heartily seconded by

the Connecticut Assembly. For instance, the latter body at its November session, 1776, enacted that the select men of each town should procure and hold in readiness for the soldiers, 1 tent, 1 iron pot, 2 wooden bowls and 3 canteens for each £1000 of the grand list of said town; and in January, 1778, it ordered that each town must provide 1 hunting shirt, 2 linen shirts, 2 pair linen overalls, 1 pair stockings, 12 pair good shoes, and one-half as many blankets for the continental soldiers. But the towns were so impoverished that, in many cases, they could not respond to the requisitions, and the soldiers suffered accordingly.*

The pet grievance of the Connecticut troops, however, was the failure to pay them the wages due, so that not only they, but their wives and children at home were starving and distressed. Some of the troops had been paid in the depreciated colony bills of credit. Some had not been paid at all, simply because the treasury was empty.

Toward mid winter after long brooding over their wrongs, two of the Connecticut brigades revolted, and formed ranks with the design of marching to Hartford and demanding redress from the Legislature then assembled there. Putnam, whose headquarters were on the west side of the town, two miles away, heard of the affair, and throwing himself on his horse, rushed to the front of his disaffected brigades, and with flashing eyes and animated voice thus addressed them :

My brave lads, whither are you going? Do you intend to desert your officers, and to invite the enemy to follow you into the country? Whose cause have you been fighting and suffering so long in—is it not your own?

*In 1778, the town of Redding petitioned the Legislature for relief. "Forty-nine of her citizens," says the petition, "have gone to the enemy; six are dead or prisoners; nine are in the corps of artificers; twenty-eight men are in the Continental Army, and one-hundred and twelve in the train bands," leaving scarcely none to man the farms and produce money or supplies to meet the requisitions.

Have you no property, no parents, wives, or children? You have behaved like men so far—all the world is full of your praises, and posterity will stand astonished at your deeds! but not if you spoil all at last. Consider how much the country is distressed by the war, and that your officers have been no better paid than yourselves. But we all expect better times, and that the country will do us ample justice. Let us all stand by one another then, and fight it out like brave soldiers. Think what a shame it would be for Connecticut men to run away from their officers.

With the last word he ordered the acting major of brigades to give the command to shoulder arms, march to the regimental parade grounds, and stack arms—the command being obeyed almost automatically by the brigades. This ended the revolt. No one was punished except the ring-leader of the affair, who was confined in the guard-house, and was shot and killed by the sentinel on duty in the act of escaping.

Courts-martial were of quite frequent occurrence. One of the earliest acts of the Connecticut Assembly was to prescribe penalties for every imaginable offence, and Congress at one of its first sittings followed its example. In all cases trial for these offences was by court-martial. Willfully absenting himself from divine service or behaving irreverently or indecently in church, swearing, exciting mutiny or sedition, drawing a sword on an officer, fighting a duel, or laughing at another for refusing to fight, drunkenness, desertion, sleeping on post, giving the countersign unlawfully, wasting or selling ammunition, giving a false alarm, were among the offences forbidden by the Colony. The regulations adopted by Congress September 20, 1776, embodied all these and more. Soldiers were punished for uttering provoking, or reproachful speeches, for being found one mile from camp, and for sleeping out of the quarters. They were to retire to their quarters or tents at the beating of the "retreat" at sunset, and must report for "parade" at

the hour and not go off until discharged. They were also amenable to the civil authorities. In the order book of Paymaster Richards, are two entries which show the wide range taken by these courts-martial. Petty offences, we may premise, were tried by a "regimental or brigade court-martial," composed of from three to five field officers, more serious offences by a "general court-martial" composed of thirteen commissioned officers, the President of which "must not be the Commander-in-chief,"

The trials referred to, were as follows:

Daniel Vaughn and Jonathan Gore, of the 8th Connecticut regiment, tried by a Brigade Court Martial, whereof Lieutenant-Colonel Sumner was President, for stealing a cup from Captain Zalmon Read, of Reading. The court are of opinion the charges against Vaughn and Gore are not supported.

The second, February 4, 1779:—

Was tried at a General Court Martial, Edward Jones, for going to and serving the enemy and coming out as a spy, found guilty of each and every charge exhibited against him, and, according to law and the usages of nations, was sentenced to suffer death.

February 6, 1779:—

At a General Court Martial, was tried John Smith, of the 1st Continental regiment, for desertion and attempting to go to the enemy, found guilty, and further persisting in saying that he will go to the enemy if ever he has opportunity, sentenced to be shot to death.

The last two were so tragic in their results, and so dramatic in execution, that we may be pardoned for noticing them somewhat at length.

Both trials, tradition says, were held in West Redding, near the General's headquarters. From old diaries, records,

and the regulations of Congress, one can reproduce, with some degree of exactness, the form and even the minutiae of their proceedings.

The President was an officer of high rank, as was also the prosecuting officer, who was detailed for this service by the Judge-Advocate General. The twelve other members all bore commissions from Congress.

The President, having declared the Court open, the prosecuting officer administered the following "juror's oath":

You shall well and truly try and determine the matter before you between the United States of America and the prisoner to be tried, so help you God.

And then each, individually took this special and solemn oath:—

You, A. B., do swear, that you will duly administer justice according to the rules and articles for the better government of the United States of America, without partiality, favor or affection, and if any doubt shall arise, which is not explained by the said articles according to your conscience, the best of your understanding and the customs of war in like cases; and you do further swear, that you will not divulge the sentence of the Court until it shall be approved of by the General or Commander-in-Chief. Neither will you, upon any account, at any time, whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of this Court-martial, unless requested to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice in due course of law, so help you God.

To the prosecutor was administered this oath:—

You, A. B., do swear that you will not upon any account, at any time, whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of this court, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice in due course of law, so help you God.

These formalities over, the prisoner was brought in by the Provost Marshal's guard, which had had him in charge since his arrest, and confronted with the witnesses against him. The latter before testifying took the following oath :—

You, A. B., do swear that the evidence you shall give in the case now in hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God ?

The prisoner, Jones, was a Welshman, a loyalist, a resident of Ridgefield, who had gone over to the British, and had acted as butcher and purveyor of beef cattle for the enemy. The testimony of his captors proved that he was taken in Ridgefield within the Continental lines. The prisoner's defense was that he had been sent into Westchester County to buy cattle for the British army, and had strayed over the line. But this had little weight with his judges. In their eyes, he was guilty of two most heinous offences—going over to the enemy, and returning back within the lines as a spy ; either, under the law of nations being a capital offense. He was, therefore, condemned to death. Before the sentence could be carried out, however, it must be approved by the General in command. Putnam did not hesitate to approve it and endorsed on the paper :

The General approves the sentence, and orders it to be put in execution between the hours of ten and eleven a. m., by hanging him by the neck till he be dead.

On the sentence of the deserter, John Smith, he likewise endorsed :

Sentenced to be shot to death, and orders that it be put in execution between the hours of ten and twelve a. m.

General Putnam having two prisoners to execute, determined to make the scene as terrible and impressive as the circumstances demanded. The lofty hill dominating the valley and the camp, (still bearing the ominous name,

Gallows Hill), was chosen for the place of execution, the instrument of death being erected on its highest pinnacle. On the day appointed, the entire army was marched with solemn roll of the drum upon the heights and massed in the open fields around the gallows. The entire country side also flocked to view the spectacle.

The scene at the execution, says Barber in his Historical Collections, is described as bloody and shocking. The men on whom the duty of hanging devolved, left the camp on the day of the execution and could not be found. A couple of boys, about twelve years of age, were ordered by General Putnam to perform the duties of hanging. The gallows was about twenty feet from the ground. Jones was compelled to ascend a ladder and the rope about his neck was attached to a cross-beam. General Putnam then ordered Jones to jump from the ladder.

"No, General Putnam," said Jones, "I am innocent of the crime laid to me. I shall not do it."

Putnam then ordered the boys to turn the ladder over. The boys were affected with the trying scene. They cried and sobbed and entreated to be excused from doing anything on this distressing occasion. Putnam drawing his sword, ordered them forward and compelled them at the sword point to obey his orders. The soldier shot for desertion, was a youth about sixteen or seventeen years of age. Three bullets were shot through his breast and he fell on his face but immediately turned over on his back. A soldier then advanced, and putting the muzzle of his gun near the convulsive body of the youth, discharged its contents into his forehead. The body was then taken up and put into a coffin. The soldiers had fired their pieces so near that they set the boy's clothing on fire, and it continued burning.

From the testimony of several persons who were present, however, it would seem that Mr. Barber was misinformed

and that no such scenes took place. Mr. James Olmstead of Redding, who died in 1882, aged eighty-nine years, and whose father was an officer in the continental army and present on the occasion, gives an entirely different version. In an article published in the *Danbury News*, he says:

My father * * * being an officer himself and well known to some of the officers on duty, was one of the few who were admitted within the enclosure formed by the troops around the place of execution and able to witness all that there took place. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, the younger prisoner, Smith, was first brought forward to his doom. After he had been placed in position and his death warrant read, a file of soldiers was drawn up in line with loaded muskets, and the word of command given. The firing was simultaneous, and he fell dead on the spot. After the smoke had cleared away it was found that his outer garment, a sort of frock or blouse, had been set on fire by the discharge, and which was extinguished by a soldier who had fired. He was within a few feet of the scaffold when Jones, pale and haggard, was next brought on, his death warrant was read and he seemed to recognize some few of his old friends, but said very little except to bid farewell to all, and his last words, which were, 'God knows I'm not guilty,' and he was hurried into eternity.

My father had a pretty good general knowledge of General Putman and his eccentricities, and had there been any unnecessary hardships or severity used in the treatment of the prisoners, he most certainly must have seen and known something of it, but in all I ever heard from him or anyone else, no allusion was made to anything of the kind, and in view of all the circumstances I think it may be safe to infer that no such thing occurred on that occasion.

Before describing the final breaking up, let us look in upon the camps, and spend a day there with the soldiers. At sunrise, reveille calls them from their beds. After their frugal breakfast, at ten o'clock comes "parade," or as we would term it, "guard mount."

The continental soldier, when presentable, made no doubt a gallant show in his uniform of blue and buff with bayonets glistening and silken standards waving.*

Once every two months the rules and regulations of Congress were read to the men on parade, and there was often some general orders or felicitation of the Commander on some event of interest communicated at the same time. The sutler's tents were open until the "retreat" was beaten at sunset, and which sent every soldier to his quarters. Telling stories, and singing patriotic songs were almost the only evening amusements of the soldiers. There were two talented young poets in the camp at this time, whose stirring lyrics sung around the camp fires were well calculated to cheer and animate the soldier, and lead him to forget, or endure with cheerfulness his privations. These two poets were Col. David Humphrey, aide-de-camp to General Putnam, and Joel Barlow, who had just graduated at Yale College, where he had distinguished himself by his patriotic commencement poem, the *Prospect of Peace*. Barlow was a native of Redding, and his brother, Colonel Aaron Barlow, was a meritorious officer in the continental service, and the personal friend of Putnam. Both poets later rose to eminence, Humphrey becoming aide-de-camp to, and later the friend and companion of Washington; Barlow, after filling various offices, died in Poland in 1812, while our Minister to France.

On Sunday all the troops presentable were formed in column and marched to the Congregational Church at Redding Centre, where they listened to the sermons of the eloquent and patriotic Parson Bartlett, pastor of that church.

There were also chaplains of their own in camp, one of them being Abraham Baldwin, of New Haven, who later drafted the Constitution, and became a Senator of the United States from Georgia.

*The standard of the First Connecticut Regiment was yellow, of the Second, blue, of the Third, scarlet, of the Fourth, crimson, of the Fifth, white, of the Sixth, azure.

One of the recreations of the officers was in practising the rites and amenities of Free Masonry. While the army lay at Redding, American Union Lodge, which followed the fortunes of the army, was organized "on application of a number of gentlemen, brethren of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons.

Agreeable to the application a summons was issued desiring the members to meet "At Widow Sanford's, near Redding Old Meeting House, on Monday 15th inst. (February, 1779), at 4 o'clock past M." At this meeting General Parsons was elected Master. Records of several meetings of the Lodge at "Redding viz. Mrs. Sanford's" follow. On March 25th the Lodge gave a state dinner which is thus described :

Procession began at half-past 4 o'clock, in the following order :

Bro. Whitney to clear the way.
The Wardens with their wands.
The youngest brother with the bag.
Brethren by juniority.

The Worshipful Master with the Treasurer on his right hand supporting the sword of justice, and the Secretary on his left hand supporting the bible, square and compass.

Music playing the Entered Apprentice March.

Proceeded to Esq. Hawley's where Brother Little delivered a few sentiments on Friendship. The Rev. Dr. Evans and a number of gentlemen and ladies being present.

After dinner the following songs and toasts were given, interspersed with music, for the entertainment of the company :

Songs: Hail America;* Montgomery; French Ladies'

*The song, Hail America, was the most popular in the army. We give it entire. It was sung to the tune of the *British Grenadier*.

That seat of science, Athens,
And earth's great Mistress, Rome,
Where now are all their glories?
We scarce can find the tomb.

Lament; Mason's Daughter; On, on, My Dear Brethren; Huntsmen; My Dog and Gun.

Toasts: General Washington; The Memory of Warren; Montgomery and Wooster; Relief of the Widows and Orphans; Ladies of America; Union, Harmony and Peace; Social Enjoyment; Contentment.

Music: Grand March; Dead March; Country Jig; Mason's Daughter.

The festivities were concluded with a speech by Rev. Waldo. At half-past 7 o'clock the procession began returning to the lodge room in reverse order from the afternoon procession, music playing the Mason's Daughter.

On April 7th they dined at 3 o'clock, going in procession as before, and dining together "with a number of respectable inhabitants, gentlemen and ladies; the Rev. Dr. Evans delivered a discourse suitable to the occasion; after dinner there

Then guard your rights, Americans,
Nor stoop to lawless sway
Oppose, oppose, oppose, oppose,
My brave America.

Proud Albion's bound to Ceasar
And numerous lords before,
To Picts, to Danes, to Normans,
And many Masters more.
But we can boast, Americans,
We never fell a prey,
Huzza, Huzza, Huzza, Huzza,
For brave America.

We led fair freedom hither,
And lo, the desert smiled,
A Paradise of pleasure
Was opened in the wild.
Your harvest bold Americans,
No power shall snatch away,
Assert yourselves, yourselves,
Ye sons of brave America.

Torn from a world of tyrants,
Beneath the western sky
We formed a new dominion,
A land of Liberty.
The world shall own its Masters here,
The heroes of the day.
Huzza, Huzza, Huzza, Huzza,
For brave America.

were the usual songs and toasts, and at six o'clock the procession returned to the lodge room. Thanks were presented to the Rev. Dr. Evans for his discourse, and to Rev. Mr. Bartlett and the other gentlemen and ladies who favored the lodge with their company at dinner."

Bro. Belden's bill for the "two feasts" is given:

	£	s	d
For Thursday March 25th.....	45	0	3
Wednesday April 7th.....	81	14	11
Bro. Sills bill, April 7th.....	19	14	0
Bro. Little's bill, March 25th.....	1	11	0
Bro. Little's bill, April 7th.....	4	16	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	152	16	2

The last meeting was held in Redding, April 16th, 1779, the Connecticut line having about that time marched to the Highlands for the summer campaign.

Thus the winter wore slowly away. Toward the end of March the camp was astir with the bustle of preparation.

God bless this maiden climate,
And through her vast domain
Let hosts of heroes cluster,
Who scorn to wear a chain.
And blast the venal sycophants,
Who dare our rights betray,
Preserve, Preserve, Preserve, Preserve,
Our brave America.

Lift up your heads my heroes,
And swear with proud disdain,
The wretch who would enslave you
Shall spread his snares in vain.
Should Europe empty all her force,
We'd meet them in array,
And shout and shout, and fight and fight,
For brave America.

Some future day shall crown us
The masters of the main,
And giving laws and freedom
To England, France and Spain.
When all the isles o'er ocean spread,
Shall tremble and obey
Their Lords, their Lords, their Lords,
The Lords of brave America.

Arms were burnished, uniforms cleaned, patched and made as presentable as possible, bullets molded and cartridge boxes filled.

On March 21st, the following general order was issued :

HEADQUARTERS REDDING, March 21st, 1779.

Col. Hazen's Regiment will march to Springfield in three divisions by the shortest notice. The first division will march on Monday next, and the other two will follow on Thursday and Friday next, weather permitting, and in case the detached parties join the regiment. Col. Hazen will take with him one piece of cannon and a proportionable number of artillerymen.

On April 11th the following was issued :

The officers are requested to lose no time in preparing for the field that they may be ready to leave their present quarters at the shortest notice. The Quartermaster General, as far as it is in his power, will supply those with portmanteaus who have not been furnished before, and those who have, or shall be, provided, are on no account to carry chests or boxes into the field. The portmanteaus are given by the public to supersede those of such cumbersome articles in order to contract the baggage of the Army and lessen the number of wagons, which, besides saving the expense, is attended with many obvious and most important military advantages.

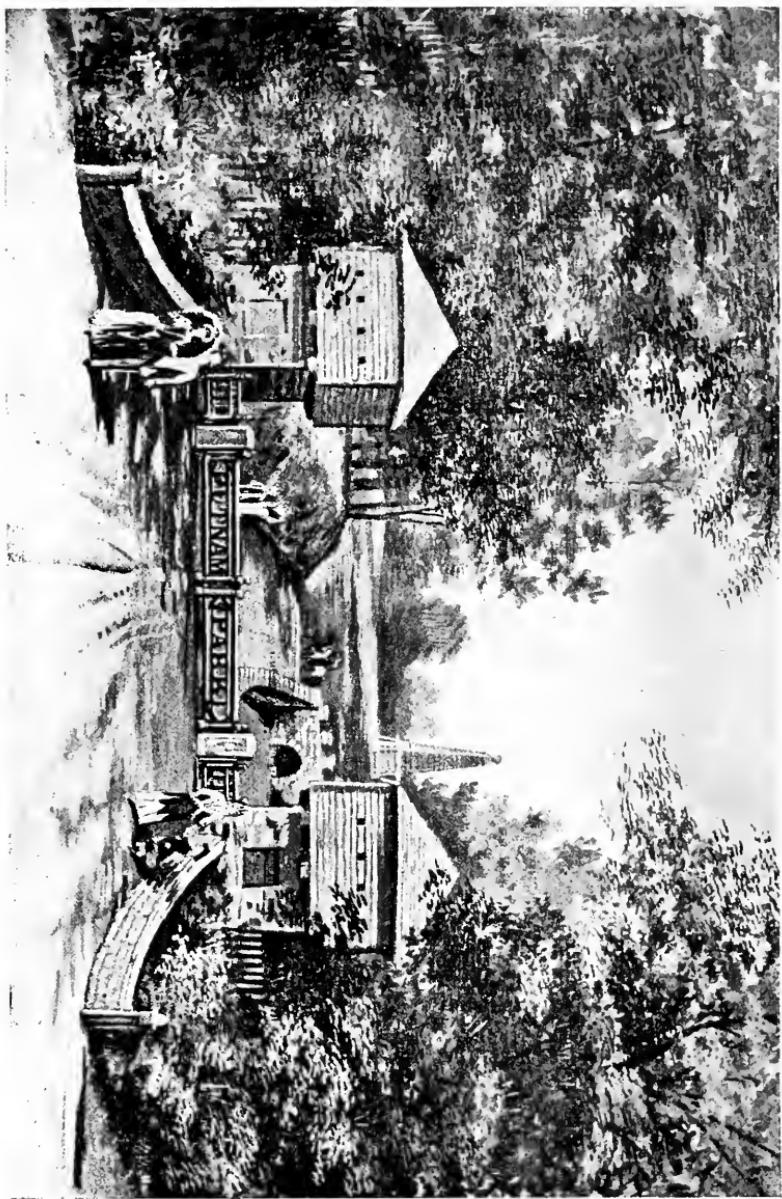
The General also thinks it necessary to give explicit notice in time, with a view to leave the Army as little encumbered as possible in all its movements, and to prevent burthening the public and the farmers more than can be avoided. No officer whose duty does not really require him to be on horseback will be permitted to keep horses with the Army—it ought to be the pride of an officer to show the fatigues as well as the dangers to which his men are exposed on foot. Marching by their sides he will lessen every inconvenience and excite in them a spirit of patience and perseveranee. Inability alone can justify a deviation from this necessary practice. General Washington strongly recommends to the

officers to divest themselves as much as possible of every-thing superfluous, taking to the field only what is essential for dining and comfort. Such as have not particular friends within reach with whom they would choose to confide their baggage will apply to the Quartermaster General, who will appoint a place for their reception and furnish means of transportation.

On May 24th, General Parsons ordered his brigade "to be ready to march to-morrow, at 6 o'clock a. m., complete for action." Three days later, Putnam issued his farewell address, as follows:

Major-General Putnam, being about to take command of one of the wings of the Grand Army, before he leaves the troops who have served under him the winter past, thinks it his duty to signify to them his entire approbation of their regular and soldier-like conduct, and wishes them, wherever they may be out, a successful and glorious campaign.

The main body returned to the Highlands via Ridge-field, Bedford and Fishkill, as we find from orders dated at those places; by the first of June we may suppose the camp to have been entirely deserted.



MAIN ENTRANCE.

II.

A TOUR OF THE GROUNDS.

The main entrance to the grounds is from the old Sherman Turnpike at their extreme southern limit. The visitor crosses first the arched stone bridge, patterned after those in the Hudson valley, over which the continentals marched and fought. The two block houses within, form the portals, and are fac-similes of one still standing on Sugar Island, at the mouth of the Detroit River, with the exception that the pier or lower story of that is of logs instead of stone. The piers are ten feet square and nine feet high; the houses twelve feet square and seven feet high, projecting over the piers two feet all round; this projection was pierced by loop holes and allowed the defenders to fire down upon an enemy lurking below. These block houses were a favorite arm of defence in the French and Indian wars, and during the winning of the West. Some colonial houses even were built in this manner, notably the old Avery house in Groton, in Eastern Connecticut. The row of palisades (*Dutch Palisadoes*) connecting the block houses with the cliffs, was often used, in conjunction with the block house, to defend a fort or threatened position.

Passing between the two jaws of the cliff, over Highland brook and across Putnam avenue, we come to the row of ruins whose stones formed the chimneys of the former barracks. The bank above the brook, to be marked by a flag staff, was the southern or lowermost extremity of the line.

Leaving it for the moment, let us examine the monument, which crowns a bold crag rising some fifteen feet above the plateau on which the barracks were placed.

It is an obelisk of native granite ten feet square at the base, forty-two feet in height and crowned by a ball two feet and a half in diameter. The shaft is of rock-face ashlar, quarried of a boulder that occupied the site of the present monument.

The polished plinths or dies which bear the inscriptions, are of Ridgfield, Conn. granite, and are five feet square, weighing about two tons each.

The inscriptions are as follows:

On the front or west face:

Erected
to Commemorate
The Winter Quarters
of Putnam's Division
of the Continental Army.
November 7, 1778.
May 25, 1779.

On the reverse or east:

The Men of '76
who suffered here.
To preserve forever their
Memory,
The State of Connecticut
has erected this monument.
A. D. 1888.

On the north, a sentiment slightly altered from Putnam's stirring address:

The World
is full of their praises,
Posterity
stands astonished at their
deeds.

On the south the names of the principal commanders:

Putnam,
McDougal,
Poor,
Parsons,
Huntington.

The monument was designed by Mr. John Ward Stimson, then principal of the art school of the Metropolitan Museum, of New York City. The inscription was written by Mr. Charles B. Todd. The working drawings were by Architect Walter R. Briggs, of Bridgeport. The contractor was Philo W. Bates, of Norwalk. The cost of the monument was eighteen hundred dollars.

If we follow Sheldon avenue past the lake and brook to the hill-top we shall find on the summit two mounds, supposed soldier's graves. A few yards further north are massive boulders, from which fine views of the grounds may be had. Continuing north we soon reach a fork in the avenue caused by Overlook road leaving it on the left. This road forms one of the loveliest drives in the park. From it wide views of Little River valley, and of the opposite ridge may be had. At its northern extremity it skirts the verge of the ledge known as Phillips' Rocks. The boulders on the face and at the foot of this ledge are impressive from their massiveness. Near its northern end is the entrance to Phillip's Cave, which has a creepy legend associated with it. After the revolution—the story goes—an old soldier named Phillips, who had encamped here in 1778-9, drifted back to his former haunts, and took up his abode in this cave, living by chance alms and by levying contributions on the bins and poultry yards of the neighboring farmers. The latter bore with his depredations until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and then a few of the more reckless lay in wait for him and shot him as he issued from his cave. The

small plateau just north of the cave was the northern end of the encampment. Here is a very interesting ruin—an old cellar evidently of a magazine or store house. Old men remember when the line of chimnies extended through this plateau, and they should be restored as they formerly existed. From this point we may follow the line of barracks south to their end by the monument, a distance of a quarter of a mile. Putnam avenue runs beside them the entire distance. The first object of interest as we go south is one of the old log barracks restored—it will be seen on the right, under Phillips' Rocks. A foot-path here leads up the hill to the Overlook road, passing a circular ruin on the right, the former bake house.

Just beyond the barracks we enter the old revolutionary orchard—one of the most interesting features of the camp. The apple trees here were set out in the deserted fire places the summer the Army left, and are, therefore, one hundred and ten years old. In the level field south the stone chimnies were carted away within the memory of men now living, and harvests of corn, potatoes, rye, and flax were raised on the site formerly devoted to Mars. About midway of the field, one of the old fire places may be seen, in which were found ashes, bones, and coals, quite well preserved. Fine views of the monument may be had from this approach.

If, from this orchard, we follow the curve of Putnam avenue east, we shall cross Cowslip brook by a substantial stone bridge, and a few yards beyond pass out between the miniature block houses of the north entrance on to the Sherman turnpike, which affords an interesting and picturesque drive of two miles to Bethel.

If, instead of crossing the arched bridge near the north entrance, we turn to the right and follow the terrace road, it will lead us around by a wild and rocky glen and thence to the summit of Prospect Hill, where another extensive view may be had. The road winds down the hill from the sum-

mit and across the rocky run to rejoin Putnam avenue. We will now return to the main entrance by the latter avenue. The design is to adorn it with a row of elm trees on each side with weeping willows in the centre. On the right, as we advance, are three of the fire places restored as they originally existed. There are two more farther down under the monument.



(NORTH ENTRANCE.)

One may enter the block houses, if he desires, by an iron stairway and trap door. The cool dim glens on either side the block houses will be found delightful retreats. Many relics of the camp have been gathered, and it is proposed to erect for their custody a cottage fashioned after the old Dutch farm house which served as Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, New York, in the winter of 1782-3.

An enumeration of some of the relics may prove of interest :
No. 1. Twelve pound cannon ball found amid the ruined

barracks many years ago by Eli Treadwell of Redding. It came probably from the foundry in Salisbury, Conn., where many of the cannon of the continental army were cast.

No. 2. Copper mess kettle, much battered, found by workmen while excavating near the main entrance.

No. 3. Sheath knife found by Henry Adams of Redding, in the old magazine at the extreme north end of the grounds.

No. 4. Two grape shot, one found in the barracks, the other in excavating for Putnam avenue, opposite the monument.

No. 5. Two corroded bullets found by workmen in excavating Putman avenue near the monument.

No. 6. Military buttons, one very interesting from its bearing the letters U. S. A., on its face, a rare example. Found in excavating near the bridge at the north entrance.

No. 7. Pewter mess spoon found inside a rock at the north end of Putman avenue near the orchard.

No. 8. Horseshoe found in the same locality.

No. 9. Wrought iron nails used in making the barracks.

No. 10. Trammel hook found about midway of Putnam avenue in one of the old fire places.

No. 11. Ashes and charcoal found in the old fire places.

No. 12. Bones taken from the old fire places, found about two feet under ground, perfectly preserved, most of them in the vicinity of the orchard.

No. 13. Andirons made by the artificers of the camp, 1778. Presented to Colonel Aaron Barlow by General Putnam.

ITINERARY.

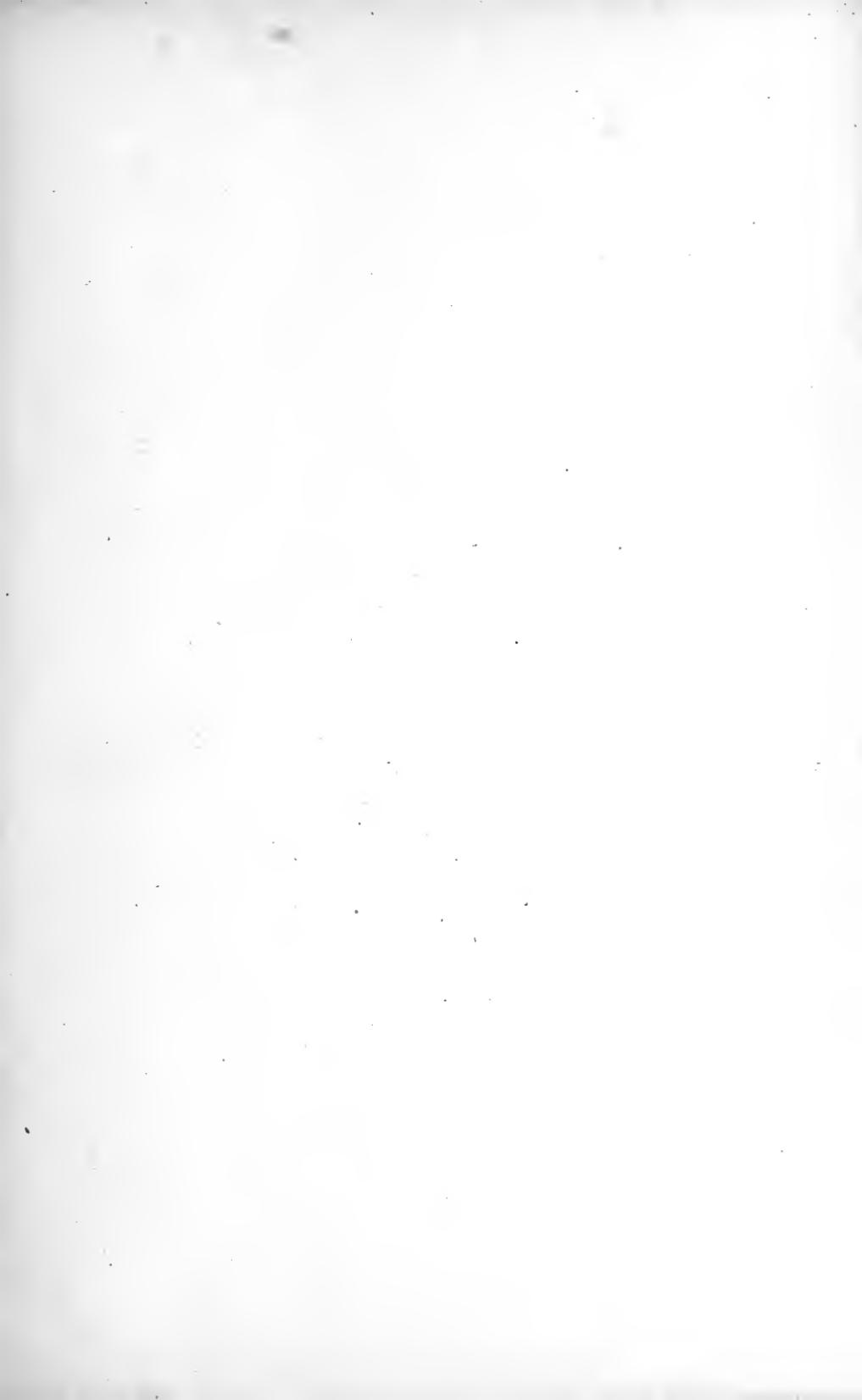
At present but one railroad gives access to the camp, the Danbury and Norwalk Division of the Housatonic. Passengers from New York and along the sound take this road at Norwalk, those from the north and east by the New England and Housatonic roads, at Danbury. The station nearest the camp is Bethel, which is two miles away by a pleasant and picturesque road, the Sherman turnpike recently opened. In returning to Bethel one should go west by the Sherman turnpike to Lonetown School House, thence north by main road to Bethel, a different route. Carriages can be had of Bethel liverymen.

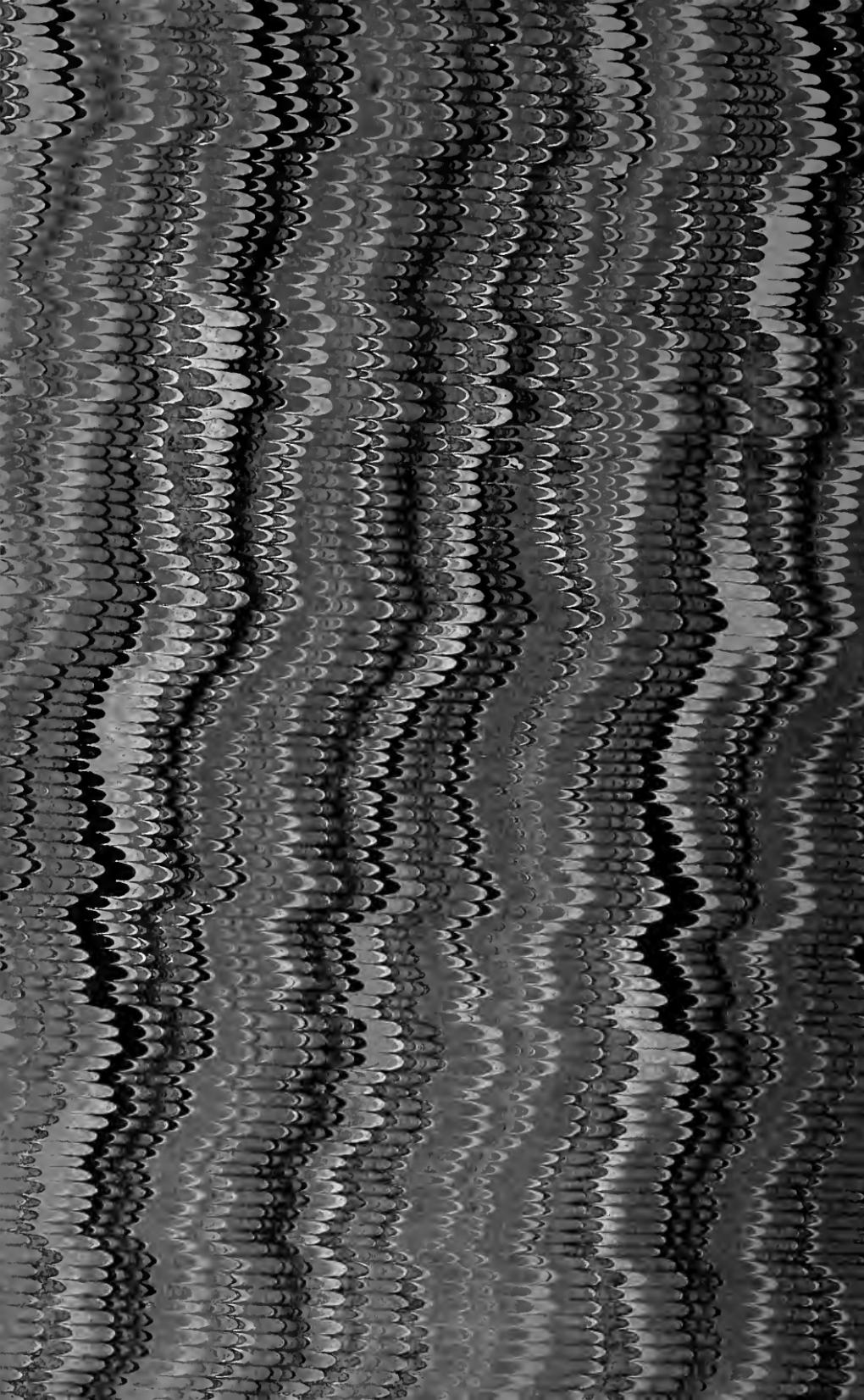
Parties wishing to view all the scenes of revolutionary interest in the vicinity should leave the cars at Redding Station. As you alight, Gallows Hill is seen on the east a mile away, and in front of you. Umpawaug Hill, Putnam's Headquarters is one-half a mile west. The headquarters house was torn down some years ago, and its site is now marked by the residence of Mr. Eben Hill. The house where Joel Barlow wrote a large portion of his epic, the Vision of Columbus, stands on the corner to the right, opposite the mill-pond as one turns to go to Umpawaug Hill. The house was then owned by Col. Aaron Barlow, his brother, and an intimate friend of General Putnam's. The mill-dam before it, was built by a company of gentlemen organized by Joel Barlow for the purpose of kiln drying corn for export to the West Indies. The quaint old mill built by them was unfortunately burned a few years ago. From the summit of Gallows Hill you will see on the east a deep valley, bed of an affluent of the Saugatuck. In this valley under the hill, perhaps a half mile due east, was placed the second camp, the third being about a quarter of a mile north of

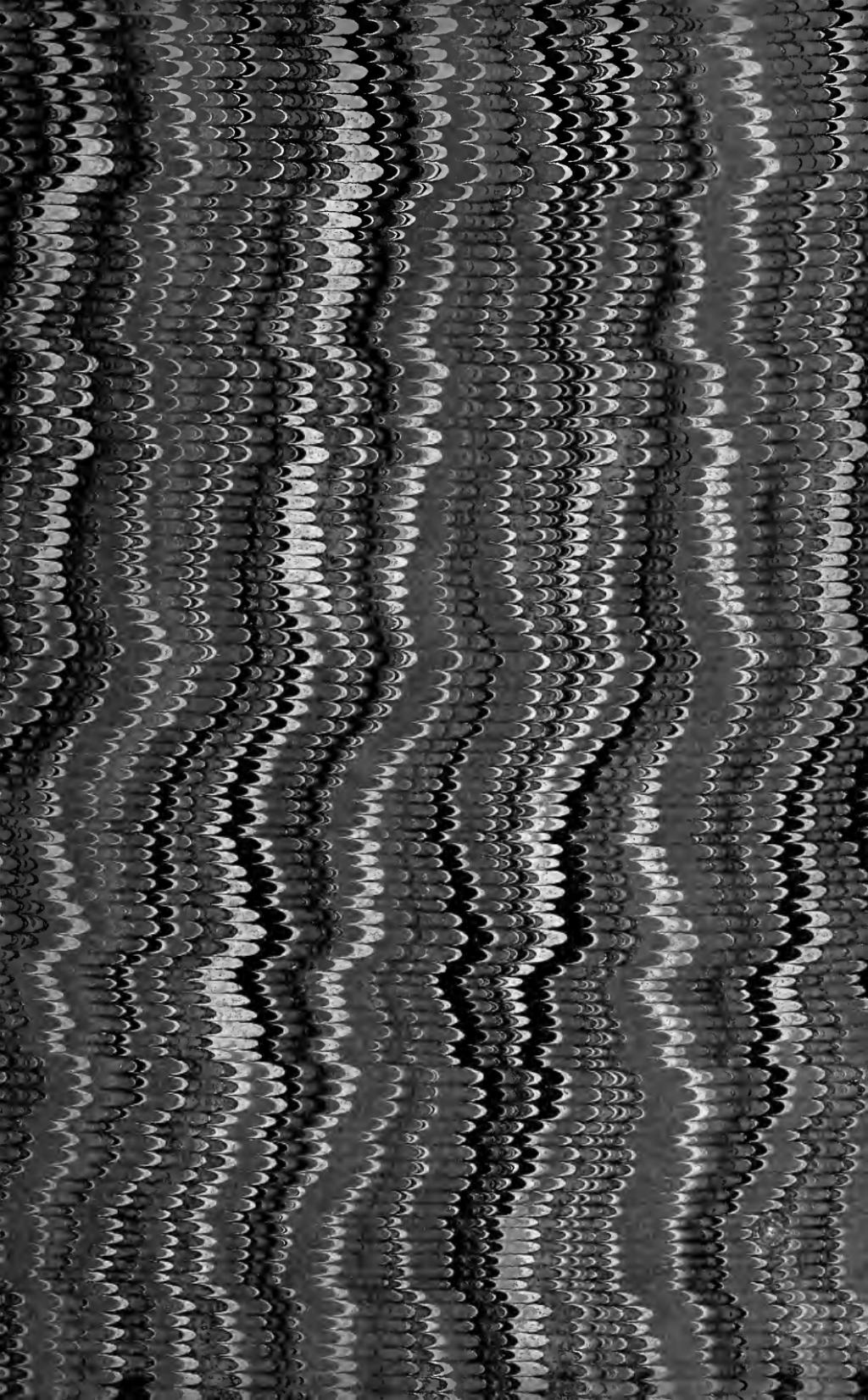
Redding Station. Both are marked by a few stone heaps only. A guide will be necessary to find either of the last named camps. Redding Station is about two-and-one-half miles from the Putnam Memorial Camp. The drive thither is by a hilly, wooded, picturesque road, regarded by many as interesting as the approach from Bethel. The road is not so good, however.











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